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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-351
S. 302

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 302

Jan. 10, 1961	Sen. Ellender introduced S. 302 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Jun. 7, 1961	Senate committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 302.
Jun. 8, 1961	Senate committee reported S. 302 without amendment. S. Report No. 359. Print of bill and report.
Jun. 12, 1961	Senate passed S. 302 without amendment.
Jun. 14, 1961	S. 302 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee.
Aug. 30, 1961	House committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 302.
Sept. 5, 1961	House committee reported S. 302 without amendment. H. Report No. 1109. Print of bill and report.
Sept. 20, 1961	House passed S. 302 under suspension of the rules.
Oct. 4, 1961	Approved: Public Law 87-351.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-351

ACQUISITION OF LANDS WITHIN SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINN.

Amends the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, by removing the restriction therein upon the acquisition of nonfederally owned lands within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest by the exercise of the authority of eminent domain. Deletes a provision of that Act which provided that no contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned under authority of eminent domain if it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings for acquisition of the lands. Increases the amount authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of this land from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000, to remain available until expended. These amendments will facilitate consolidation of Federal ownership in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest and further the preservation, protection, and restoration of the wilderness conditions and unique qualities of the area.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 10 (legislative day, JANUARY 9), 1961

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee of Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C.
4 577c-557h) is amended by deleting the proviso from section
5 1 (16 U.S.C. 577c) and by changing the figure in section 6
6 (16 U.S.C. 557h) thereof to read \$4,500,000. Funds ap-
7 propriated to carry out the purposes of the Act shall remain
8 available until expended.

I

A BILL

To amend the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ELLENDER

JANUARY 10 (legislative day, JANUARY 9), 1961
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. House passed independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Hruska criticized farm bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill for USDA centennial celebration. Senate debated housing bill. Both Houses received President's Youth Conservation Corps bill. Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Perkins introduced and discussed this bill. Sen. Talmadge commended and inserted Secretary's article, "Public Relations -- Our No. 1 Job."

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6345. Conferees were appointed. pp. 9040-51
By a vote of 77 to 13, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Dirksen to reduce by \$10 million, from \$149,200,200 to \$139,200,200, the item for forest land management, forest protection and utilization, Forest Service. p. 9042
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Proxmire to restore \$300,000 disapproved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for detailed design and cost estimates for constructing additional laboratory facilities at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisc. p. 9048
2. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D422
S. 302, to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn.
~~S. 650, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to permit any irrigation or reservoir company, water users' association, or similar organization approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to sponsor works of improvement.~~
~~S. 848, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn.~~

S. 1040, to provide for the abolishment of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

3. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Crowabout Creek and Powell Creek, Ala.; Grady Could, Ark.; Hog-River-Pig-Creek, Ill.; Beasha Creek, Miss.; Panther Creek, Mo.; Haikey Creek, Okla.; Cane Creek, Tenn.; and Blue Creek, Utah. p. D422
4. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "announced that sometime next week it will proceed to consider S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961." p. D422
Sen. Hruska criticized the farm bill, particularly the procedure for establishing farmer advisory committees and stated that the "procedures provided in S. 1643 are not democratic. Nor is the democratic process called into play." pp. 9039-40
5. PERSONNEL. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 884, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to procure the services of experts and consultants. p. D422
6. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 120, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act so as to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control (S.Rept.353). p. 9013
7. HOUSING. Continued debate on S. 1922, the omnibus housing bill. pp. 9051-77
8. CONSERVATION; YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Both Houses received from the President a proposed bill "to authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs," and including the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps; to H. Education and Labor and S. Labor and Public Welfare Committees. pp. 9009, 9012
9. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted a joint release by the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior regarding Federal timber sales policies stating that Secretaries Freeman and Udall "announced adoption of a study and recommendations made by the two Departments to bring timber sale practices by the two agencies into closer uniformity," and including a summary of 13 recommendations which were adopted. pp. 9036-7
10. NATIONAL PARKS. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Preserving Our National Parks." pp. 9037-8
11. SMALL BUSINESS; PROCUREMENT. Sen. Smathers submitted for printing a report of the Select Committee on Small Business, "The Role of Small Business in Government Procurement - 1961" (S. Rept. 355). p. 9077

HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 7445, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1962. See Digest 94 for a summary of items of interest to this Dept. pp. 8975-9000
13. CENTENNIALS. Subcommittee No. 2 of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. D425

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued June 9, 1961
For actions of June 8, 1961
87th-1st, No. 96

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated housing bill. House committee reported Commerce-General Government Matters appropriation bill. Sen. McCarthy introduced and discussed bill to require bonds for packers in livestock operations. Sen. Mundt introduced and discussed sugar bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 7577, the Commerce and general Government matters appropriation bill for 1962 (H. Rept. 497). p. 9131
2. WOOL. The "Daily Digest" states, "The 'Digest' of June 6 erroneously stated that H. R. 3680, to extend the Wool Act of 1954, was reported to the full committee by the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains. Actually the provisions of this bill are to be substituted for section 132 of H. R. 6400, the general farm bill." p. D431
3. TAX RATES. By a vote of 295 to 88, passed without amendment H. R. 7446, to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rates (pp. 9080-6, 9098-121). Rejected, 139 to 196, a motion by Rep. Alger to recommit the bill

with instructions to report it with amendments to eliminate the transportation tax on persons (pp. 9119-20).

4. TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6775, to amend the Shipping Act so as to provide for the operation of steamship conferences (H. Rept. 498). p. 9131
5. PUBLIC LANDS. The Subcommittee on National Parks of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 7042, to add certain Federal land to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. p. D431
6. URBAN AFFAIRS. Rep. Patman inserted his testimony favoring an amendment to the bill concerning a Department of Urban Affairs, providing for a position of equal status for smaller towns and communities. pp. 9129-30
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the program for next week, including the following: Mon., bill to provide for steamship conferences and general Government matters and Commerce appropriation bill for 1962. pp. 9121-2
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 12. pp. 9121, 9130

SENATE

9. HOUSING. Continued debate on S. 1922, the omnibus housing bill. pp. 9175-84, 9185-9239
Agreed to the following amendments:
 - By Sen. Case, S. Dak., 46 to 42, to strike out Title VI of the bill which have provided Federal assistance to State and local governments in preserving open-space land in and around urban areas. pp. 9211-19
 - By Sen. Fong "to grant to lessee farmers the benefit of provisions of the law on farm housing loans - that is, farmers who are farming lands that are being leased." pp. 9221-2Rejected the following amendments:
 - By Sen. Humphrey, for himself and Sen. Scott, 43 to 51, which would have provided that municipalities with populations of 150,000 or less which are located in areas designated by the Secretary of Labor for redevelopment assistance or distressed areas would be eligible for the three-fourths urban renewal grant from the Federal Government. pp. 9198-9202
 - By Sen. Javits, 28 to 59, which would have permitted the VA to make direct housing loans to veterans in any area in which private capital is not generally available, rather than only to veterans in rural areas or small cities or towns as provided for in present law. pp. 9207-11

10. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 9135
 - S. 302, without amendment, to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn. (S. Rept. 359).
 - ~~S. 650, without amendment, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to permit any irrigation or reservoir company, water users' association, or similar organization approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to sponsor works of improvement (S. Rept. 357).~~
 - ~~S. 848, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn. (S. Rept. 356).~~

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

JUNE 8, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PROXMIRE, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 302]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 302), to amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would—

(1) remove a restriction on the condemnation of certain lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest;

(2) increase the appropriation authorization to carry out the act creating such area from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000; and

(3) provide that appropriations to carry out that act shall remain available until expended.

The bill authorizes additional appropriation of \$2 million. However, due to increasing property values as well as possible future improvements, delay in carrying out the program would result in greater Federal expenditure.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., December 15, 1960.

The PRESIDENT,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed herewith for the consideration of the Congress is a draft bill, to amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

This Department recommends enactment of the draft bill.

The draft bill would amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577e-577h), by removing the restriction therein upon the acquisition of lands by the exercise of the authority of eminent domain and by increasing the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out its provisions from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000. The draft bill would also provide that funds appropriated to carry out provisions of the 1948 act would be available until expended.

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area is a gross area of approximately 1 million acres of land, streams, and lakes along the international boundary in the Superior National Forest, in Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties, Minn. This area was formerly known as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas.

The unique and superlative qualities of this area were recognized by the Congress in the enactment of the Shipstead-Nolan Act of July 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 1020), which provided for the maintenance of the natural water level, for the protection of the shorelines of the streams and lakes, and for the withholding from entry or appropriation of the federally owned lands.

The 1948 act, which the draft bill would amend, among other things authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire nonfederally owned lands and interest in lands in the major portion of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area subject to certain conditions and limitations. The act of June 22, 1956 (70 Stat. 326), extended the area to which the 1948 act is applicable to include all of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. This act also increased the authorization for appropriations under the act to \$2,500,000.

Efforts to preserve and restore the wilderness conditions of this area have extended over several decades. In addition to the congressional enactments above referred to, and the special designation by this Department of the area first as roadless areas and later as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, further protection has been given to it by the airspace reservation ordered by the President in 1949. Adjoining the area on the north is the Quetico Provincial Park, a similar area managed for generally similar objectives by the Province of Ontario. Reports by this Department on H.R. 6240 and on S. 1090 of the 80th Congress, which became the 1948 act, and on S. 2967 of the 84th Congress, which became the 1956 act, give in considerable detail the background and problems of this area.

One of the provisions of the 1948 act, contained in section 1 thereof, was "that under the authority of this Act no contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings."

Within the area covered by the 1948 act, there remain to be acquired some 15,400 acres of privately owned land consisting of 13 commercial resorts, 57 summer homes, and some unimproved properties.

There are about 15,700 acres of county ownership and about 110,000 acres of State-owned land. We anticipate that perhaps half of the county land and much of the State land can be acquired by land exchange.

The only way in which the unique qualities of this area can be preserved and protected and in which the substantial investment which the United States already has in the area can be secured, is for the program of consolidation of Federal ownership to be completed promptly.

We know that some of the remaining private property owners whose property had habitable structures in 1948 will not voluntarily agree to sell. If we endeavored to complete the consolidation program on the basis of negotiation only, it would be long drawn out or perhaps never accomplished. We have already purchased 16,301 acres consisting of 207 ownerships under the 1948 act. Many of these were improved, and the owners voluntarily agreed to sell. The longer completion of the consolidation program is delayed, the greater would be the ultimate total cost to the Federal Government.

Thus, it is both necessary for the completion of the program and in the interest of long-range economy that the limitation on the use of the power of eminent domain be removed.

The present authorization for appropriations under the 1948 act is \$2,500,000. The 1961 Appropriation Act contains \$750,000 for this purpose, making the total appropriated to date \$2,250,000. This leaves authorized but not yet appropriated \$250,000.

When the authorization was increased by the 1956 act to \$2,500,000, it was believed that the increase would be sufficient to complete the program. Since then, there have been not only increases in property values, but also some of the owners have made substantial improvements on their properties. This trend will continue if the program is not completed promptly because as private ownership is reduced in the area, the remaining private property correspondingly increases in value.

We estimate that if completion of the program is undertaken at once, about \$2 million above the present authorization would be required. The amount which would be needed if the program is completed over a span of several years would be greater. The draft bill would provide for an increase in the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000.

The draft bill would also provide that funds appropriated would remain available until expended. The making of appropriated funds available until expended is now provided each year in the annual appropriation acts. Inclusion of the proposed language on this subject in the draft bill would make this arrangement permanent.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House.

The Bureau of the Budget advises by letter dated November 30, 1960, that the submission of this proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE L. MILLER,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF JUNE 22, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 577c-577h)

§ 577c. Same; acquisition of additional lands; limitation on condemnation.

To protect and administer more effectively the publicly owned lands within certain parts of the area described in section 577 of this title, and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit and implicit in sections 577a and 577b of this title, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated within the area described in section 577a of this title, where in his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities for development or exploitation, impair or threaten to impair the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining wilderness canoe country¹: *Provided, however,* That under the authority of sections 577c—577h of this title no contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if on June 22, 1948, it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings².

§ 577h. Same; annual appropriations; limitation of purchase payments for additional lands.

There are authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 577c—577h of this title: *Provided, however,* That the total appropriations under the authority of said sections shall not exceed **[\$2,500,000]** *\$4,500,000* for the purchase and condemnation of land.



87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 302

[Report No. 359]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 10 (legislative day, JANUARY 9), 1961

Mr ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 8, 1961

Reported by Mr PROXMIRE, without amendment

A BILL

To amend the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C.
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6 (16 U.S.C. 557h) thereof to read \$4,500,000. Funds ap-
7 propriated to carry out the purposes of the Act shall remain
8 available until expended.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 302

[Report No. 359]

A BILL

To amend the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ELLENDER

JANUARY 10 (legislative day, JANUARY 9), 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 8, 1961

Reported without amendment

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OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
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For actions of June 12, 1961
87th-1st, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed housing bill. House debated Commerce-General Government Matters appropriation bill. Rep. Kyl opposed financing Wool Act by direct appropriations. Sen. Humphrey criticized migratory farm labor program.

SENATE

1. HOUSING. By a vote of 64 to 25, passed with amendments S. 1922, the omnibus housing bill. pp. 9299-9320,9262
2. WATERSHEDS. Passed without amendment S. 650, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to permit any irrigation or reservoir company, water users' association, or similar organization approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to sponsor works or improvement. p. 9292
3. FORESTRY; LANDS. ~~Passed without amendment S. 348, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn. pp. 9291-2~~
Passed without amendment S. 302, to authorize appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn. pp. 9293-4

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1647, to provide for an exchange of federally owned lands (including Forest Service lands) at the Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah. p. D438

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5416, to include within the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Monument in California certain donated lands used in connection with the monument. p. D438

The "Daily Digest" states that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee "discussed, but took no action on, S. 174, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System." p. D438

4. FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION. Passed as reported S. 1040, to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. pp. 9292-3
5. ROADS. The Finance Committee reported H. R. 6713, to amend certain laws relating to the Federal-aid highway program (S. Rept. 367). p. 9253
6. FARM LABOR. Sen. Humphrey expressed concern for the welfare of migratory farm workers, stated that "these workers who help tend the abundance of our tables have long been the poorest and most neglected in our Nation," and inserted a newspaper editorial, "Protecting the Migrant Workers." pp. 9329-30
Sen. Long, Mo., discussed proposed bills to aid migratory farm workers and inserted an article, "Senator Williams Talks Farm Labor." pp. 9283-5
7. FEED GRAINS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a report of this Department on the signup under the feed grains program, "Final Feed Grain Signup Report Shows More Than 26.6 Million Acres," and stated that "It appears that the feed grain program ... has been a success so far as signup is concerned." pp. 9327-8
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Javits inserted an editorial, "Debate on Foreign Aid," stating that indications are that the President's foreign aid program "is running into trouble in Congress." p. 9323
Sen. Humphrey inserted a news release from the office of George McGovern, Director, Food For Peace, reporting on the use of surplus food for refugees and homeless families in 22 different countries of the world. p. 9329
Sen. Gruening inserted an article by John K. Galbraith, "A Positive Approach to Economic Aid," and an article by Justice Douglas, "Errors in the Foreign Aid Programs." pp. 9342-6
9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Ellender inserted a La. Legislature resolution opposing passage of the omnibus farm bill. p. 9252
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that H. R. 6713, the Federal-aid highway bill, will be considered later this week. p. 9320

HOUSE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 7577, the Department of Commerce and general Government matters appropriations for 1962. pp. 9388-94
Rep. Patman said "I was distressed to learn that H. R. 7577 reduced the appropriation for the Small Business Administration from \$18,447,000 to \$17,525,000." p. 9399
12. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported H. R. 6775, to provide for the operation of steamship conferences. pp. 9369-72

September 6, 1950, all reserved mineral interests held by the Corporation and not involved in two court actions which are still pending, were transferred to the United States to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

The present assets of the Corporation consist of cash on hand in the amount of \$194,557.40 and promissory notes of the Federal land banks in the amount of \$2,191,156.94. These remaining assets would be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury. The cash on hand and collections on the notes would be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Pending actions by or against the Corporation could, on motion be maintained by or against the Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee amendment provides a method of perfecting record title to lands in which the Corporation may still appear to have an interest, repeals obsolete provisions for land bank commissioner loans, prevents the unintended revival of bond issuance authority heretofore repealed, and makes necessary drafting corrections.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the purpose of S. 1040 is to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, a depression-born agency whose services have not been used during the past 15 years. This agency, however, while presently dormant still retains all of its previously conferred powers, including the power to borrow up to \$2 billion and to pledge the credit of the U.S. Government for payment.

The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was established by an act of Congress on January 31, 1934, primarily for the purpose of enabling the land bank commissioner to make mortgage loans on farm properties on which the then existing lending authority of the Federal land banks had been restricted.

The Government held all the capital stock in this corporation. It was authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue and have outstanding at any one time \$2 billion in federally guaranteed bonds, and it could make collateral loans to the Federal land banks as well as purchase the bonds of those banks.

This corporation did serve a necessary function during the depression years, but with the outbreak of World War II and its accompanying appreciation in Federal income and property values the services of this agency were no longer necessary, and since the end of World War II it has not functioned as a lending agency.

In fact, the authority of the Commissioner to make mortgage loans expired on July 1, 1947, except for refinancing existing loans, and no extension has been asked.

On June 30, 1955, all remaining outstanding loans and certain other assets of the corporation were sold by the corporation to the Federal land banks.

On September 7, 1957, all their mineral reservations remaining unsold were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with provisions of legislation enacted in September 1950.

In September 1957, the Government's investment in the capital stock of the corporation was fully retired.

The corporation, however, was not abolished; it still retains its authority (subject to the approval of the Secretary

of the Treasury) to issue and have outstanding at any one time \$2 billion in federally guaranteed bonds. They still have authority to make collateral loans to the Federal land banks and to purchase their bonds. This authority is not being used, but it is still there.

The Comptroller General in his annual audits of the Farm Credit Administration for the past several years has strongly recommended that Congress take action to terminate the existence of the corporation.

As of June 30, 1960, the only assets of the corporation were certain notes receivable from Federal land banks in the amount of \$3,933,116. These notes represent the balance due from the sale of the loans and other assets of the corporation to these banks, and they are payable by the representative banks in annual installments.

Collecting these annual payments on notes from the Federal land banks and then transferring the proceeds to the Federal Treasury are the only duties left for this corporation to perform. These payments could just as easily be made direct to the Treasury.

I repeat, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation during the depression served a useful function. It was started at a time when the Federal land banks were not in a strong financial position, and its purpose was to support these banks by providing additional capital for loans to the farmers during the depression of the 1930's. The Federal land banks are now, however, all in a strong financial position, and everyone agrees that there is no need for any funds or any support from this corporation.

Although this agency has not made any loans since the depression years and even though the authority of the Commissioner to make mortgage loans expired on July 1, 1947, except for refinancing existing loans, we find that since 1950 over \$4 million has been appropriated to cover their administration expenses.

Direct appropriations were suspended in 1955, during which year all loans and other assets of the corporation were sold to the Federal land banks; however, during each of the ensuing years authority has been extended in the annual appropriation bills for the corporation to make such expenditures from collected funds as were necessary to continue the liquidation of its assets. These expenditures, however, have been systematically reduced, and last year they were reduced to about \$5,000.

But why any expenditure? Why keep a useless agency alive when it is not needed? No agency of the Government having the power to borrow and pledge the credit of the U.S. Government in the amount of \$2 billion should be allowed to lie around waiting until some bureaucrat with a fanciful imagination decides to revive it.

I appreciate the cooperation of the Senate Agriculture Committee in favorable reporting this bill, and am glad that the Senate is today giving the bill its unanimous approval.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida wishes to state

that the objections made by the official bodies were accepted by the distinguished author of the bill, the Senator from Delaware, and we understand were covered by the amendment.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO AREAS WITHIN THE SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINN.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 302) to amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I have a brief statement to make on the bill.

This bill concerns the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest, a wilderness area of approximately a million acres of land, streams, and lakes in Minnesota, formerly known as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas.

In 1948 Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire nonfederally owned lands in this area. Appropriations have been authorized to carry out the 1948 act in the sum of \$2,500,000, of which \$250,000 remains unappropriated.

The 1948 act contained the following limitation on the acquisition of these lands by condemnation:

No contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings.

Within the area covered by the 1948 act, there still remain to be acquired some 15,400 acres of privately owned land, consisting of 13 commercial resorts, 57 summer homes, and some unimproved properties.

There are about 15,700 acres of county ownership and about 110,000 acres of State-owned land. It is anticipated that perhaps half of the county land and much of the State land can be acquired by land exchange.

In order to preserve and protect the unique qualities of this area and complete the acquisition of the remaining needed lands, the bill would do three things:

First, it would remove the restriction on condemnation.

Second, it would increase the appropriation authorization by \$2 million to \$4.5 million.

Third, it would permit appropriations to remain available until expended.

Prompt completion of the program should avert the necessity of larger expenditures later, as rising land values and the addition of further improvements make acquisition more expensive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (S. 302) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577c-557h) is amended by deleting the proviso from section 1 (16 U.S.C. 577c) and by changing the figure in section 6 (16 U.S.C. 557h) thereof to read \$4,500,000. Funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Act shall remain available until expended.

REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSE

The bill (S. 1440) to amend the act approved July 14, 1960, relating to the establishment of a register in the Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle operators' license, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act approved July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of Commerce shall establish and maintain a register containing the name of each individual reported to him by a State, or political subdivision thereof, as an individual with respect to whom such State or political subdivision has terminated or temporarily withdrawn an individual's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle because of (1) driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or (2) conviction of a violation of a statute of a State, or ordinance of any political subdivision thereof, which resulted in the death of any person. Such register shall contain such other information as the Secretary may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act."

IMPOSITION OF FORFEITURES FOR CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF RULES AND REGULATIONS OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The bill (S. 1668) to authorize the imposition of forfeitures for certain violations of the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission in the common carrier and safety and special fields, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title V of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"FORFEITURE IN CASES OF VIOLATIONS OF CERTAIN RULES AND REGULATIONS."

"SEC. 510. (a) Where any radio station other than licensed radio stations in the broadcast service or stations governed by the provisions of parts II and III of title III and section 507 of this Act—

"(1) is operated by any person not holding a valid radio operator license or permit of the class prescribed in the rules and regulations of the Commission for the operation of such station;

"(2) is operated without identifying the station at the times and in the manner pre-

scribed in the rules and regulations of the Commission;

"(3) transmits any false call contrary to regulations of the Commission;

"(4) is operated on a frequency not authorized by the Commission for use by such station;

"(5) transmits unauthorized communications on any frequency designated as a distress or calling frequency in the rules and regulations of the Commission;

"(6) interferes with any distress call or distress communication contrary to the regulations of the Commission;

"(7) fails to attenuate spurious emissions to the extent required by the rules and regulations of the Commission;

"(8) is operated with power in excess of that authorized by the Commission;

"(9) renders a communication service not authorized by the Commission for the particular station;

"(10) is operated with a type of emission not authorized by the Commission;

"(11) is operated with transmitting equipment other than that authorized by the Commission; or

"(12) willfully or repeatedly fails to respond to official communications from the Commission;

the person or persons operating such station and the licensee of the station shall, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law, each forfeit to the United States the sum of \$100. The violation of the provisions of each numbered clause of this subsection shall constitute a separate offense: *Provided*, That \$100 shall be the maximum amount of forfeiture liability for which any person shall be liable under this section for the violation of the provisions of any one of the numbered clauses of this subsection, irrespective of the number of violations thereof, occurring within ninety days prior to the date the notice of apparent liability is issued or sent as provided in subsection (c) of this section: *And provided further*, That \$500 shall be the maximum amount of forfeiture liability for which any such person shall be liable under this section for all violations of the provisions of this section, irrespective of the total number thereof, occurring within ninety days prior to the date said notice of apparent liability is issued or sent as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

"(b) The forfeiture liability provided for in this section shall attach only for a willful, or negligent, or repeated violation by any such person of the provisions of this section.

"(c) No forfeiture liability under this section shall attach after the lapse of ninety days from the date of the violation unless within such time a written notice of apparent liability, setting forth the facts which indicate apparent liability, shall have been issued by the Commission and received by such person, or the Commission has sent him such notice by registered mail or by certified mail at his last known address. The person so notified of apparent liability shall have the opportunity to show cause in writing why he should not be held liable and, upon his request, he shall be afforded an opportunity for a personal interview with an official of the Commission at the field office of the Commission nearest to the person's place of residence."

SEC. 2. Section 504(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 504(b)) is amended by striking out "section 503(b) and section 507" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 503(b), section 507, and section 510".

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of its enactment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That concludes the call of the calendar.

SUPPORT FOR SPACE BONDS GROWS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, some time ago I urged the issuing of space bonds by the administration in order to help finance our Nation's efforts in outer space. Unfortunately, the first reaction of the Treasury Department was negative. This was not the fault of Secretary Dillon. Since that time Secretary Dillon has personally indicated to me his interest in the proposal and his intention of thoroughly investigating its feasibility.

I am very glad to know that the idea will have further study within the Treasury Department. I have already received widespread comment upon the project and I believe it would have enthusiastic public support. It would have the advantage of permitting those who are most interested in the programs for outer space to invest in them.

The plan would give to those who have savings an opportunity to do some of the sacrificing which has been widely talked about for our national interest. It would be expected that the bonds would bear a rather low rate of interest. I think the greatest advantage of the proposal would be promotional in character.

At the same time, it could help to reduce some of the inflationary pressure which would result if a portion of the additional spending on space which the administration plans were financed through a shorter term bond issue.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point several editorials from all over the country supporting the idea of space bonds.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Ashland (Wis.) Press,
May 23, 1961]

BUY A SPACE BOND

Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, New York Republican, proposed that long-term space bonds be sold on the same terms as series E savings bonds to finance the cost of sending an astronaut to the moon. At an estimated cost of \$40 billion, this would mean every person in the country could take a part in the project by buying \$225 in space bonds. At the present pitch of enthusiasm for the successful space flight of Comdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr., it should not be too hard to get people to buy a space bond for the first flight to the moon.

[From the St. Augustine (Fla.) Record,
May 24, 1961]

BONDS FOR SPACE

Government borrowing of money from the public by sale of bonds to finance various projects—especially wars—always has brought a patriotic response from the American people.

They know it's a good investment because they will get their money back with interest. In other words, they prefer to lend the Government the money rather than lose it altogether through taxation.

Another war is being fought. It's the competition between the United States and Russia to move out into space for new scientific discoveries which it is felt will benefit man, and on the evil side of the ledger, to perhaps set up space controls.

Russia reportedly put the first man in orbit.

Along comes our Comdr. Alan Shepard, Jr. He makes a nice easy trip and now everyone is excited about the next step. Uncle Sam wants to be first to put a man on the moon.

S. 302

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C.
4 577c-577h) is amended by deleting the proviso from section
5 1 (16 U.S.C. 577c) and by changing the figure in section 6
6 (16 U.S.C. 577h) thereof to read \$4,500,000. Funds ap-
7 propriated to carry out the purposes of the Act shall remain
8 available until expended.

Passed the Senate June 12, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

JUNE 14, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

the general education bill on Thurs., and the Mexican farm labor bill on Fri. He stated that Congress might be able to adjourn sine die "by the 14th or 15th of September, but my guess would be we will finish closer to the 1st of October!" pp. 16378-9

HOUSE

FOREIGN AID. Received the conference report on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill (H. Rept. 1088) (pp. 16510-32). As reported by the conferees, this bill includes the following provisions:

Establishes a development loan fund for use in making loans to underdeveloped nations and authorizes the appropriation of \$1.2 billion in fiscal year 1962 and up to \$1.5 billion in each of the next 4 fiscal years for this new development loan program.

Authorizes \$380 million for fiscal year 1962 for development grants and technical cooperation for aiding underdeveloped nations.

Exempts from the 50-50 cargo preference shipping requirements (for shipments on U. S. Flag vessels) the transportation between foreign countries of goods purchased with foreign currencies acquired under this bill or under Public Law 480 and exempts the shipment of fresh fruits and their products under this bill.

Prohibits use of funds authorized by the bill for the purchase of bulk commodities at prices higher than the prevailing market price in the U. S., adjusted for differences in transportation costs, quality, and terms of payment.

Requires that insofar as practicable surplus agricultural commodities to be furnished on a grant basis must be bought only in the U. S. except to the extent that they are not available here in sufficient quantities to meet emergency conditions.

Provides that, with respect to development loans, development grants and supporting assistance, funds in excess of \$100,000 cannot be obligated until engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the project have been completed and there is a reasonably firm estimate of the cost of the project to the U. S., and, in the case of water or related land resource construction project, plans must include a computation of benefits and costs made insofar as practicable in accordance with Budget Bureau procedures for such projects in the U. S.

Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have responsibility for accounting and valuation with respect to foreign credits and foreign currencies owed to or owned by the U. S. and, in carrying out this responsibility, the Secretary shall issue regulations binding upon all agencies of the Government. Gives the Secretary sole authority to establish the exchange rates at which all foreign currencies or credits are to be used by all Government agencies. Requires each Government agency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury an inventory as of June 30, 1961, showing all foreign currencies on hand, and similar reports semiannually thereafter, for use of the Secretary in preparing consolidated reports to Congress.

Includes administrative provisions for carrying out the provisions of the bill, and provides for the repeal of the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, except for certain specified sections.

EDUCATION. By a vote of 170 to 242, the House refused to consider H. R. 8890, to amend Public Law 815 and Public Law 874, 81st Congress, so as to extend provisions for Federal assistance for schools in federally impacted areas an additional year, and to extend for 1 year the student loan program of title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. pp. 16452-3

Reps. Hiestand, Seely-Brown, Mathias, and Lindsay condemned present consideration of this bill. pp. 16508, 16509-10

17. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3801, to authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture to make joint investigations and surveys of watershed areas for flood prevention or the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and for flood control and allied purposes, and to prepare joint reports on such investigations and surveys for submission to the Congress (H. Rept. 1083). p. 16534
The Agriculture Committee approved two watershed projects--Big Reedy Creek, Ky.; and Cane Creek, Tenn. p. D787
18. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1927, to make a number of amendments to simplify and clarify the operations of institutions supervised by FCA, and (with amendments) S. 1040, to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. p. D787
19. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 302, to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn.; H. R. 4934, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreation facilities in reservoir areas; and (with amendments) H. R. 8520, to limit financial and technical assistance for drainage of certain wet lands. p. D787
20. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 1107, to exempt the production of durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif. (Tulelake area), from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions. p. D787
21. POULTRY. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7866, to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to extend the application thereof to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. p. D787
22. GENERAL SUPPLY FUND. The Subcommittee on Government Activities of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 8099, to remove the limitation on the maximum capital of the General Supply Fund." p. D787
23. PERSONNEL. Received from Interior a proposed bill "to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, relating to travel expenses of civilian officers and employees assigned to duty posts outside the continental United States." p. 16533
The Armed Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8765, to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (H. Rept. 1082). p. 16534
24. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Mathias inserted a letter from the Commerce Department regarding the sales of American surplus farm commodities to Communist nations. pp. 16508-9
Received from the Attorney General a draft of a proposed bill "to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended." p. 16533
The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 7692, to require certain new packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin. p. D788
25. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received from the Comptroller General a report on the review of certain activities of the Government of the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year 1960. p. 16533

By Rep. Yates, 131 to 144, to increase the funds for development grants from \$259 million to \$350 million. pp. 17027-30

By Rep. Jones, Mo., to provide that U. S. contributions to any international organization shall not exceed 50 percent of the total amount of contributions to such organization or program. pp. 17030-5

On a point of order by Rep. Hiestand, Title V appropriating \$20,000,000 for the Peace Corps was struck from the bill. p. 17040

8. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments S. 1107, to exempt the production of durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif. (Tulelake area), from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions (H. Rept. 1111). p. 17064
9. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 302, to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn. (H. Rept. 1109). p. 17064
10. FEED GRAINS. Rep. Albert defended the feed grains program against recent criticism by Rep. Arends, saying, "it is apparent that had there been no program, feed grain prices today would be much lower than they are." pp. 17047-8
11. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1927, to make a number of amendments to simplify and clarify the operations of institutions supervised by FCA (H. Rept. 1112), and with amendment S. 1040, to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (H. Rept. 1110). p. 17064
12. PEACE CORPS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7500, to provide for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of underdeveloped countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower (H. Rept. 1115). p. 17064
13. WATER COMPACTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7855, granting the consent of Congress to an amendment to a compact ratified by the States of Louisiana and Texas relating to the waters of the Sabine River (H. Rept. 1113). p. 17064
14. PERSONNEL. Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill "to amend section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946; to provide for regulation by the President of the employment of experts or consultants or organizations thereof;" to Government Operations Committee. p. 17064
15. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the Agriculture Committee approved the following watershed projects for full committee action: East Fork of Pond River, Ky.; Souhegan River, Mass. and N. H.; Ahoskie Creek, N. C.; Davids Creek, Iowa; Davis-Battle Creek, Iowa; Ryan Henschel, Iowa; Cane Creek, Okla.; Dunlap Creek, Pa.; Little Saltilla, Ga.; Tallahalla Creek, Miss.; Sarasota west coast, Florida; and Kickapoo Creek, Wis. pp. D807-8
16. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Received from the Secretary of State a report of gifts and bequests received and accepted by the U. S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. p. 17064

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. FARMER-RETAILER. Extension of remarks of Sen. Keating inserting an article outlining an example of cooperation between the men who grow our food and those who sell it. p. A6951
18. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke stating that "our Nation's transportation system is in vital need of a major revamping," and inserting an article, "Commerce Secretary Hodges Ready To Tackle Study of Nation's Transport Problems." pp. A6954-5
19. PERSONNEL; FAS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Horan inserting an article paying tribute to "Doc" Motz and stating that "Perhaps more than any other, Fred Motz was responsible for the rebirth and revitalization of our Foreign Agricultural Service in 1954." pp. A6957-8
20. FOREIGN AID. Speech in the House by Rep. Dooley urging that reductions in foreign aid appropriations be restored. pp. A6962-3
Speech in the House by Rep. Friedel in support of the conference report on the foreign aid authorization bill. p. A6973
21. FISH FLOUR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Keith inserting an article, "High-Protein Fish Flour From New Bedford Plant Is New Food For The World's Poor." pp. A6964-5
22. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Michel inserting a copy of a resolution from the Upper Colorado River Commission endorsing the proposal of the utility companies for transmitting power from the Colorado River storage project. pp. A6984-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 9036, by Rep. Derwinski, to prohibit exports to Communist countries; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
24. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 9038, by Rep. Flood, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide vocational rehabilitation education and training and loan guarantee benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955; to Veterans Affairs Committee.
25. CREDIT. H. R. 9040, by Rep. Ryan, to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit; to Banking and Currency Committee.
26. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 9046, by Rep. Harris, to permit the application of the bulk commodity exemption when other commodities are concurrently transported in the same vessel; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
27. INSECT CONTROL. H. R. 9047, by Rep. Berry, to amend the act of April 6, 1937, as amended, to provide for the effective control of grasshoppers and other insect pests on land idled under the conservation reserve program; to Agriculture Committee.
28. WOOL. H. R. 9049, by Rep. Fisher, to provide for the regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture of persons engaged in the business of core sampling and testing of wool; to Agriculture Committee.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

SEPTEMBER 5, 1961.—Committee to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 302]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 302) to amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to remove a restriction on the condemnation of certain lands within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest and to increase by \$2 million the authorized appropriations for acquisition of lands within the area.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Since adoption of the Shipstead-Nolan Act in 1930, the lake area of Minnesota on the Canadian border which is part of the Superior National Forest has been recognized as a unique recreational area which should be preserved in its unspoiled condition for the use of this and future generations. In 1948, and in 1956, Congress authorized an appropriation of funds for the purchase of privately owned lands within this area. Virtually all of these lands have now been acquired, except those which must be obtained by condemnation and this bill will permit the condemnation of the remaining privately owned lands within this unique area and authorize appropriation of the money to make such purchases.

COST

The bill authorizes appropriation of an additional \$2 million for purchase of lands within the area.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

The bill was transmitted to Congress by executive communication of December 15, 1960, which recommended approval of the measure. At hearings on the similar House bill (H.R. 3052 by Mr. McMillan of South Carolina) numerous witnesses appeared in favor of the legislation and there were no witnesses in opposition.

SENATE REPORT

Following is the text of the Senate's report on S. 302, which includes the text of the executive communication recommending the enactment of the legislation and describing in some detail the objectives of the bill.

[S. Rept. 359, 87th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 302), to amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would—

(1) remove a restriction on the condemnation of certain lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest;

(2) increase the appropriation authorization to carry out the act creating such area from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000; and

(3) provide that appropriations to carry out that act shall remain available until expended.

The bill authorizes additional appropriation of \$2 million. However, due to increasing property values as well as possible future improvements, delay in carrying out the program would result in greater Federal expenditure.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., December 15, 1960.

The PRESIDENT,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed herewith for the consideration of the Congress is a draft bill, to amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

This Department recommends enactment of the draft bill. The draft bill would amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577c-577h), by removing the restriction

therein upon the acquisition of lands by the exercise of the authority of eminent domain and by increasing the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out its provisions from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000. The draft bill would also provide that funds appropriated to carry out provisions of the 1948 act would be available until expended.

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area is a gross area of approximately 1 million acres of land, streams, and lakes along the international boundary in the Superior National Forest, in Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties, Minn. This area was formerly known as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas.

The unique and superlative qualities of this area were recognized by the Congress in the enactment of the Shipstead-Nolan Act of July 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 1020), which provided for the maintenance of the natural water level, for the protection of the shorelines of the streams and lakes, and for the withholding from entry or appropriation of the federally owned lands.

The 1948 act, which the draft bill would amend, among other things authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire nonfederally owned lands and interest in lands in the major portion of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area subject to certain conditions and limitations. The act of June 22, 1956 (70 Stat. 326), extended the area to which the 1948 act is applicable to include all of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. This act also increased the authorization for appropriations under the act to \$2,500,000.

Efforts to preserve and restore the wilderness conditions of this area have extended over several decades. In addition to the congressional enactments above referred to, and the special designation by this Department of the area first as roadless areas and later as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, further protection has been given to it by the airspace reservation ordered by the President, in 1949. Adjoining the area on the north is the Quetico Provincial Park, a similar area managed for generally similar objectives by the Province of Ontario. Reports by this Department on H.R. 6240 and on S. 1090 of the 80th Congress, which became the 1948 act, and on S. 2967 of the 84th Congress, which became the 1956 act, give in considerable detail the background and problems of this area.

One of the provisions of the 1948 act, contained in section 1 thereof, was "that under the authority of this Act no contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings."

Within the area covered by the 1948 act, there remain to be acquired some 15,400 acres of privately owned land con-

sisting of 13 commercial resorts, 57 summer homes, and some unimproved properties.

There are about 15,700 acres of county ownership and about 110,000 acres of State-owned land. We anticipate that perhaps half of the county land and much of the State land can be acquired by land exchange.

The only way in which the unique qualities of this area can be preserved and protected and in which the substantial investment which the United States already has in the area can be secured, is for the program of consolidation of Federal ownership to be completed promptly.

We know that some of the remaining private property owners whose property had habitable structures in 1948 will not voluntarily agree to sell. If we endeavored to complete the consolidation program on the basis of negotiation only, it would be long drawn out or perhaps never accomplished. We have already purchased 16,301 acres consisting of 207 ownerships under the 1948 act. Many of these were improved, and the owners voluntarily agreed to sell. The longer completion of the consolidation program is delayed, the greater would be the ultimate total cost to the Federal Government.

Thus, it is both necessary for the completion of the program and in the interest of long-range economy that the limitation on the use of the power of eminent domain be removed.

The present authorization for appropriations under the 1948 act is \$2,500,000. The 1961 Appropriation Act contains \$750,000 for this purpose, making the total appropriated to date \$2,250,000. This leaves authorized but not yet appropriated \$250,000.

When the authorization was increased by the 1956 act to \$2,500,000, it was believed that the increase would be sufficient to complete the program. Since then, there have been not only increases in property values, but also some of the owners have made substantial improvements on their properties. This trend will continue if the program is not completed promptly because as private ownership is reduced in the area, the remaining private property correspondingly increases in value.

We estimate that if completion of the program is undertaken at once, about \$2 million above the present authorization would be required. The amount which would be needed if the program is completed over a span of several years would be greater. The draft bill would provide for an increase in the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000.

The draft bill would also provide that funds appropriated would remain available until expended. The making of appropriated funds available until expended is now provided each year in the annual appropriation acts. Inclusion of the proposed language on this subject in the draft bill would make this arrangement permanent.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House.

The Bureau of the Budget advises by letter dated November 30, 1960, that the submission of this proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE L. MILLER,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF JUNE 22, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 577c-577h)

§ 577c. Same; acquisition of additional lands; limitation on condemnation.

To protect and administer more effectively the publicly owned lands within certain parts of the area described in section 577 of this title, and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit and implicit in sections 577a and 577b of this title, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated within the area described in section 577a of this title, where in his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities for development or exploitation, impair or threaten to impair the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining wilderness canoe country¹: *Provided, however,* That under the authority of sections 577c-577h of this title no contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if on June 22, 1948, it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings².

§ 577h. Same; annual appropriations; limitation of purchase payments for additional lands.

There are authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 577c-577h of this title: *Provided, however,* That the total appropriations under the authority of said sections shall not exceed ³[\$2,500,000] \$4,500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.



87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 302

[Report No. 1109]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

SEPTEMBER 5, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To amend the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C.
4 577c-577h) is amended by deleting the proviso from section
5 1 (16 U.S.C. 577c) and by changing the figure in section 6
6 (16 U.S.C. 577h) thereof to read \$4,500,000. Funds ap-
7 propriated to carry out the purposes of the Act shall remain
8 available until expended.

Passed the Senate June 12, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 478

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 302

[Report No. 1109]

AN ACT

To amend the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited).

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed supergrades bill. Several Senators debated merits of milk sanitation standards bill. Sen. Long, Mo., urged aid for poultry producers. Senate Committee reported public works appropriation bill. House debated conference report on Peace Corps bill. House received conference report on bill to extend time for purchase of retirement credit by ASC county committee employees.

HOUSE

- 1. PERSONNEL.** Received the conference report on S. 739, to remove the present requirement, contained in the Pay Act of 1960, that ASC county committee employees with past service purchase credit for such service within a two-year period from July 10, 1960, to modify the method of computing interest earnings of special Treasury issues held by the civil service retirement and disability fund, and to provide for permanent indefinite appropriations for the retirement fund (H. Rept. 1240). pp. 19249-50
- 2. PEACE CORPS.** Began debate on the conference report on H. R. 7500, to provide for a permanent Peace Corps. pp. 19251-4
- 3. FORESTRY.** Passed under suspension of the rules S. 302, to authorize the appropriation of \$2 million additional for the purchase of land in the Superior National Forest, Minn. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 19263-5
- 4. BOTANIC GARDEN.** Began debate on H. R. 5628, to provide for a study and investigation of the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining the

National Tropical Botanic Garden. pp. 19261-3

5. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 4750, to increase the borrowing authority of the Virgin Islands Corporation. Senate conferees have not been appointed. p. 19275
6. STEAMSHIP CONFERENCES. Received the conference report on H. R. 6775, to provide for the operation of steamship conferences (H. Rept. 1247). pp. 19289-91
7. MARKETING. Received from the Government Operations Committee a report on consumer protection activities of Federal departments and agencies (H. Rept. 1241). p. 19293
8. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement relating to the following watersheds: Escondido Creek, Calif.; Upper Quaboag River, Mass.; Gering Valley, Nebr.; Gum Neck, N. C.; Wagon Creek, Okla.; Pine Creek, Tenn.; and northeast tributaries of the Leon River, Tex.; to Agriculture Committee. p. 19292
Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement relating to the Box Elder Creek, Mont. watershed; to Public Works Committee. pp. 19292-3
9. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Latta outlined some of the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1961, and said, "I opposed the passage of most of them as being unnecessary, unwise, and discriminatory." pp. 19278-9
10. COTTON. Rep. Wickersham discussed the problems of the cotton farmers and the 1962 national cotton allotment and said, "I would see no reason to estimate consumption and exports for the 1962 crop year at less than those for the 1961 crop year." pp. 19279-80
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Burleson discussed U. S. agricultural exports and the Common Market, saying, "maintaining and expanding agricultural exports is vital to the prosperity of agriculture and the Nation." p. 19280

SENATE

12. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 1732, to increase the limitation on the number of supergrade and high level scientific positions (pp. 19203, 19233-39). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Johnston to amend the Executive Pay Act of 1956 to increase the salaries of certain positions from \$17,500 to \$19,000, including the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, the Chief of the Forest Service, and the Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The amendment also amends the Farm Credit Act to provide that the salaries of the three positions of deputy governor shall be fixed by the Board at a rate not exceeding the maximum scheduled rate of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 (rather than the present fixed salary of \$17,500). (pp. 19233-4). Substituted the language of S. 1732 as passed for that of similar bill H. R. 7377 and passed H. R. 7377. Further consideration of S. 1732 was indefinitely postponed. Conferees were appointed. (p. 19239).
13. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 9076 (S. Rept. 1097). p. 19171
14. ECONOMICS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. Con. Res. 41, endorsing the World Economic Progress Exposition (S. Rept. 1088). p. 19171

findings and recommendations"? Certainly Congress cannot tell the Legislature of the State of Hawaii what they should do by way of constructing a botanical garden even though Federal funds are used to provide for a study and the study demonstrates the feasibility and practicability of the botanical garden. Why then is that language in the bill?

Mr. INOUE. The language was placed in the bill because it is felt there may be a possibility the Federal Government would like to participate in this project. May I point out to my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa, that in the State of Hawaii, and this point may not seem very important to the gentleman, we have 30 species of coconuts throughout the trust territories and American Samoa.

Incidentally, in the trust territories the people throughout the islands are suffering as a result of the decline in the copra business, and they have been requesting that some area be set aside where some research and study can be carried on in an effort to find ways and means of helping their economy. We feel that the State of Hawaii affords most favorable conditions for carrying on such research and study.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to ask the gentleman from Hawaii, if I may, is the gentleman saying that the State of Hawaii is in such sad financial condition that it cannot put up \$5,000 for a study as to a botanical garden?

Mr. INOUE. The State of Hawaii, I am certain, has more than sufficient funds to carry on the study, but we like to have some Federal recognition in connection with the study so that when scientists from other nations, scientists of international reputation, are invited to visit the gardens, and this, of course, includes people from the trust territories which, incidentally, the Government of the United States is responsible for, that we will have a botanical garden which to some degree is recognized by the Federal Government.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman from Hawaii, in the light of the testimony and statements we heard on the House floor the other day with respect to the building of the East-West Cultural Center in Hawaii, that we are doing an awfully good job of spending millions of dollars in support of the University of Hawaii, but we are not doing nearly so well, according to the information as it came from the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bowdler] and other members of the Committee on Appropriations—we are not doing nearly so well for the universities in this country as we are for the University of Hawaii in connection with the establishment of the East-West Cultural Center. I should think that you would be able to find \$5,000 in Hawaii to take care of your own flower garden. What is really sought here, and as admitted previously, is that the Federal Government will put up the money for this deal.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. May I say to the gentleman, and I do not wish to appear ungrateful, that it has not been more than 2 weeks since the gentleman from Iowa, I assumed, received a very fine luscious pineapple?

Did you get one?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I did, and it was a little bit overripe. But that has nothing to do with this.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I realize this garden is a long, long way from the street corner down in Washington where they authorized the spending of \$20 million for a fishpond. The gentleman from Iowa cannot criticize the gentleman from Hawaii for wanting his share, can he?

Mr. GROSS. If you are going to put it on that basis he is dealing in petty cash in this bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. We would like something done about skiing in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. But if the gentleman will look in lines 7 and 8 he will see this language:

For the instruction and recreation of the people.

Does the gentleman know about the type of business? Is it for tourists or for the local people?

Mr. GROSS. I do not know.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Will the gentleman find out?

Mr. GROSS. The Committee on Agriculture might be able to explain.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. GROSS. Yes; this bill comes from the Committee on Agriculture, and it may have all the answers on recreation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. They did not have any hearings, did they?

Mr. GROSS. I do not know; I have not seen the hearings.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My information is they did not have any hearings, so how would they know? I think if the gentleman asked the gentleman from Hawaii whether this is for the home folks or for the tourists he will tell you.

Mr. GROSS. I will yield to the gentleman to address that question to the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Poage], or the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Gathings], the committee members who brought this bill to the House floor.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. This is not in Texas.

Mr. GROSS. Apparently they do not want to explain the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POAGE. Does the gentleman have any other speaker? We have only one more speaker.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that under the rules it is not necessary to rotate time under a suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 5628?

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross) there were—ayes 82, noes 23.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the order of the House of September 18, further proceedings on this bill will go over until tomorrow.

RELIEF OF KIM DOM YONG

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 2181) for the relief of Kim Dom Yong, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

After line 10, insert:

"SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kim Dom Yong may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose; *Provided*, That unless the said Kim Dom Yong is entitled to medical care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (70 Stat 250), a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *And provided further*, That the exemption granted in this section of this Act shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 302) to amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

As it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577c-577h) is amended by deleting the proviso from section 1 (16 U.S.C. 577c) and by changing the figure in section 6 (16 U.S.C. 577h) thereof to read \$4,500,000. Funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Act shall remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is simply to complete action on a program undertaken by Congress a good many years ago in the Superior National Forest. When the Congress authorized the acquisition of the Superior National Forest, there were a number of privately owned tracts of land which were not at that time acquired, but it was understood then that they would be acquired at a later date and \$2½ million was then authorized for that purpose. I believe that was 30 years ago.

It seems that the time has come when if we are to carry out the purposes of the original Shipstead-Nolan Act of 1930, we should proceed to acquire the privately owned tracts of land within the Superior National Forest. It is the understanding of the committee that there are no private homes involved, that there are on the contrary some 13 business institutions or commercial resorts, and some 57 summer homes, as well as some unimproved property that is involved.

These are small enclaves in the area of the national forest, which cannot be developed into the primitive area which was originally set aside unless and until these properties are acquired.

This legislation simply carries out the original undertaking of the act of 1930 and authorizes an appropriation of \$2 million in excess of the existing authorization. In other words, this is \$2 million to carry out the purposes of this bill. The other \$2½ million has long since been authorized.

It seems to the committee this is a worthy undertaking, and if we are going to carry out the announced intention of the Congress, we will have to do it, and it is time to begin.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, S. 302 deals with the boundary water canoe area in northern Minnesota.

This area was recognized for its unique wilderness features by the Congress in the Shipstead-Nolan Act of 1930, an act which provided for the maintenance of the natural water level, for the protection of the shoreline of the streams and lakes, and for the withholding from entry on or appropriation of the federally owned land of the area.

An act of June 22, 1948, directed the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire non-federally owned lands and interests in lands in a major portion of the surrounding area. This acquisition was subject to certain conditions, particularly those provisions of section 1 of the act. This section says:

Under the authority of this Act, no contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suit-

able for human occupancy, and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings.

It followed that an amendment in 1956 extended the original area and increased the previous authorization from \$500,000 to \$2,500,000.

As related to this area, donations, exchanges, and Weeks law purchases prior to June 30, 1948, account for 314,600 acres of the area concerned. Appropriated funds in the 1948 and 1956 acts have financed the purchase of 15,853 acres.

As it sets up, there remains to be acquired about 15,800 acres. Involved in the area to be acquired are 13 commercial resorts, 57 summer homes, and some unimproved properties that are in key locations and carry high land values. There are 15,700 acres of county ownership and 110,000 acres of State-owned land. Some of these land parcels can be acquired through land exchange.

Purchases already made under the acts of 1948 and 1956—together with the 29 properties approved for purchase by the National Forest Reserve Commission as of June 30, 1961—will use up substantially all of the \$2,500,000 previously authorized. It is estimated that the remaining purchase program, if carried out within a 2-year period can be completed at a cost of \$2 million, the additional authorization provided for in S. 302.

It is important to note that all of the private land purchases have been made on a negotiated basis. To complete this program it now becomes apparent that condemnation authority is necessary. This is so because increases in the value of the remaining privately held property have made further negotiation at current values virtually impossible, these increased values having largely resulted from the development of the area as an outstanding wilderness attraction.

S. 302 would act to remove the "negotiated basis" limitation imposed by the act of 1948, and it would permit the Department to acquire desired lands by way of condemnation if necessary.

Mr. Speaker, the question is whether or not the Congress deems it wise to complete the boundary waters canoe area program, as set forth in the Shipstead-Nolan Act and the related acts of 1948 and 1956. If so, then the amendments proposed by S. 302 are highly essential.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the House suspend the rules and pass S. 302.

I now yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE].

(Mr. QUIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 302. This will enable the Forest Service to buy up the remainder of the private property in the wilderness area in northern Minnesota. This has been waiting since the 1948 act was accomplished. The longer we wait, the more money it is going to cost. You can see here that by waiting since 1948 we have to add \$2 million to the authorization, and any further wait will just mean an additional cost of the project. So, in order to carry out what we intended to do in the past, it is necessary

to pass this legislation, and I think it should have our wholehearted support.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Under this act I notice that you are deleting a provision. What is the provision that is being deleted?

Mr. QUIE. The restriction on condemnation.

Mr. BOW. In other words, this now provides for condemnation. And, what is this figure of \$4.5 million based on? Is that an appraisal?

Mr. QUIE. An appraisal of the property; that is right.

Mr. BOW. An appraisal made by whom?

Mr. QUIE. The Forest Service.

Mr. BOW. In other words, this is the Forest Service top appraisal and it is anticipated that this \$4.5 million is all the money that will be necessary now and in the future?

Mr. QUIE. That is right.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. McINTIRE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am grieved to learn of the death of Monrad "Mon" C. Wallgren, a close personal friend of mine for many years. Mon Wallgren was a dedicated public official and a great American.

He was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1932 and he served in this body from 1933 until 1940, and in the U.S. Senate from 1940 to 1944, when he was elected Governor of the State of Washington, serving as chief executive of that State until 1949. Thereafter, he was appointed by former President Harry S. Truman as a member and later Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, resigning in 1951. His service in both branches of the Congress and as Governor was marked by his stalwart support of progressive legislation. He was a true representative of the people.

Mon Wallgren, by his charm and personality, rapidly made friends in the Halls of Congress. His friends in and out of Congress were countless. As a legislator and as Governor, Mon Wallgren served most effectively. He did not seek the headlines, but he served with ability, vision, and courage, and a progressive outlook that was admirable and refreshing. He came from the people and he served the people.

Mon Wallgren enjoyed the respect and friendship of his colleagues. I numbered him among my most valued friends. He enjoyed the strong friendship of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and was a very close and valued friend of Harry S. Truman.

Mon Wallgren, in every public office he held, elective or appointive, served with ability, dignity, and strength and, as I have said, rendered effective service without seeking the headlines.

In both branches of Congress there are still many Members who served with Mon Wallgren who will mourn his passing.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. McCormack joins with me in extending to Mrs. Wallgren our deep sympathy in her bereavement.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] in paying tribute to former Congressman, Senator, and Governor Mon Wallgren. He was a member of the Truman committee at the time I served that committee as assistant counsel. I became very well acquainted with him and developed a high regard for his integrity and his determination and fairmindedness in the investigation of the national defense program.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the passing of my late friend.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRUCE].

(Mr. BRUCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and to speak out of order.)

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I interrupt the procedure of the House in order to bring up a subject that is not relevant to that which was under discussion.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 12, in a special order, I took approximately 40 minutes to detail what I consider to be a very grave situation that has developed in the Congo. Yesterday in a brief colloquy here on the floor of the House between myself and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd], the highly respected gentleman from Minnesota made the comment to the effect that we all realize that the United Nations action in Katanga is illegal. I agree wholeheartedly with the expression of the gentleman from Minnesota in that instance.

Mr. Speaker, I would like briefly—because I think it of the utmost importance—to support the position of a gentleman in the other body, the junior Senator from Connecticut, who also has been attempting to get some attention drawn to the fact of what is going on in Katanga. So, I rise briefly in an attempt to clarify the extensive confusion that exists regarding the United Nations action in Katanga.

Mr. Speaker, this action, on the record, is absolutely illegal and in defiance

of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. The U.N. forces are supposed to be in Katanga fulfilling the Security Council resolution of February 21, 1961, in which this clause appears:

The Security Council: * * *

1. Urges that the United Nations take immediately all appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Congo, including arrangements for ceasefires, the halting of all military operations, the prevention of clashes, and the use of force, if necessary, in the last resort.

Mr. Speaker, note carefully the words that are all negative—"prevent," "halting," "prevention." This is what the use of force was intended to do, and not to start a full-scale war as has been done.

Mr. Speaker, permit me to go on. This same resolution of February 21, 1961, also includes clause 5, to wit:

5. Reaffirms the Security Council resolutions of July 14, July 22, and August 9, 1960, and the General Assembly Resolution 1474 (ES-IV) of September 20, 1960, and reminds all states of their obligation under these resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, let us look carefully at one of these previous resolutions that was reaffirmed by the February 21, 1961, resolution which continues to be cited as authority for what I term the aggression by the United Nations against Katanga. The reaffirmed Security Council resolution of August 9, 1960, to which the United States is obligated has the following clause, and I quote:

The Security Council: * * *

4. Reaffirms that the United Nations force in the Congo will not be a party to or in any way intervene in or be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise;

Mr. Speaker, let me repeat paragraph 4 of the United Nations Security Council resolution of August 9, 1960. It could not be clearer:

The Security Council: * * *

4. Reaffirms that the United Nations Force in the Congo will not be a party to or in any way intervene in or be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise;

Can anyone possibly say, in light of this clear-cut statement, that this U.N. aggression in the name of peace in Katanga has any sanction at all?

On the 12th of September, I requested on the floor, in a special order, and in telegrams to all of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and to certain Members of the other body, an immediate investigation of the action that was taking place in Katanga. I think it is vital. There are many other things that are vital, but when you study the background—as the junior Senator from Connecticut, with a political label different from mine, has done—of the men who are being put into power in the Central Congolese Government, and then we see this kind of action, I think the time has come for us not just to ask questions, but to ask them of the right people and in the right environment, not to make charges, but to find out what the facts are.

I believe the whole future of the continent of Africa may well hinge on what we do or do not do in accordance with

law in this situation in the Congo, and more specifically, in Katanga.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS of Texas). The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2730. An act to repeal section 791 of title 18 of the United States Code so as to extend the application of chapter 37 of title 18, relating to espionage and censorship;

H.R. 4357. An act to increase monthly disability and death compensation payable pursuant to the War Hazards Compensation Act;

H.R. 4682. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain lands in the State of Iowa;

H.R. 7657. An act to amend chapter 47 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) of title 10, United States Code, to provide a specific statutory authority for prosecution of bad check offenses;

H.R. 7854. An act to modify the project for the Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minnesota and Wisconsin, to provide for the abandonment of the Twenty-first Avenue West Channel, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7888. An act to amend the Flood Control Act of 1958 to extend the time within which land in certain reservoir projects in Texas may be reconveyed to the former owners thereof; and

H.J. Res. 459. Joint resolution to provide for the preservation and protection of certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 9118. An act to establish a U.S. Arms Control Agency.

The message also announced that the Senate insists on its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ESTABLISHING A U.S. ARMS CONTROL AGENCY

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 9118) to establish a U.S. Arms Control Agency, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and

agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. GROSS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4172) to provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to assist in the growth and development of the fine arts in the Nation's Capital and elsewhere in the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby finds and declares—

(1) that the growth and flourishing of the arts depend upon freedom, imagination, and individual initiative;

(2) that the encouragement of creative activity in the performance and practice of the arts, and of a widespread participation in and appreciation of the arts, is essential to the general welfare and the national interest;

(3) that as workdays shorten and life expectancy lengthens, the arts will play an ever more important role in the lives of our citizens; and

(4) that the encouragement of the arts, while primarily a matter for private and local initiative, is an appropriate matter of concern to the United States Government.

Sec. 2. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of twenty-one members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among private citizens of the United States who are widely recognized for their knowledge of or experience in, or for their profound interest in, one or more of the arts and who collectively will provide an appropriate balance of representation among the major art fields including music, drama, dance, literature, architecture and allied arts, painting, sculpture, photography, graphic and craft arts, motion pictures, radio, and television. The President is requested in the making of such appointments to give consideration to such recommendations as may from time to time be submitted to him by leading national organizations in these fields. Each member of the Council shall hold office for a term of six years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and (2) the terms of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, seven at the end of the second year, seven at the end of the fourth year, and seven at the end of the sixth year after the date of enactment of this Act. No member of the Council shall be eligible for reappointment during the

two-year period following the expiration of his term. The President shall designate one member of the Council to serve as its chairman. The Council shall meet at the call of the Chairman or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary"), but not less often than twice during each calendar year. Eleven members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

(b) The Council shall have an executive secretary who shall be appointed by the Secretary after consultation with the Council. Within the limits of appropriations available therefor, the Secretary shall provide necessary secretarial, clerical, and other staff assistance for the Council, its executive secretary, and its special committees.

Sec. 3. (a) The Council shall (1) recommend ways to maintain and increase the cultural resources of the United States, (2) proposed methods to encourage private initiative in the arts, (3) cooperate with local, State, and Federal departments and agencies to foster artistic and cultural endeavors and the use of the arts both nationally and internationally in the best interests of our country, and (4) strive to stimulate greater appreciation of the arts by our citizens.

(b) To these ends the Council shall undertake studies of and make recommendations relating to appropriate methods, consistent with the policy set forth in the first section of this Act, for encouraging creative activity in the performance and practice of the arts and participation in and appreciation of the arts. In selecting subjects to be studied, the Council shall consider requests submitted to it by the heads of departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Federal Government. The Council shall make recommendations in writing to the Secretary with respect to such studies; and the Secretary shall transmit such recommendations, together with his comments thereon, to the President and the Congress. In the selection of subjects to be studied and in the formulation of recommendations, the Council may obtain the advice of any interested and qualified persons and organizations, and the Secretary may appoint interested and qualified persons to assist the Council in making its studies from among those qualified persons recommended to him by the Council.

Sec. 4. Members of the Council, and persons appointed to assist the Council in making its studies, while attending meetings of the Council or while engaged in the conduct of studies authorized by this Act, shall receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$50 per diem, and shall be paid travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

Sec. 5. (a) Any member of the Council appointed under this Act, any person appointed to assist the Council in making its studies, and any other person appointed, employed, or utilized in an advisory or consultative capacity under this Act is hereby exempted, with respect to such appointment, employment, or utilization, from the operation of sections 281, 283, 284, and 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, except as otherwise specified in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) (1) The exemption granted by subsection (a) of this section shall not extend to the following acts performed as an officer or employee of the United States by any person so appointed, employed, or utilized: (A) The negotiation or execution of, or (B) the making of any recommendation with respect to, or (C) the taking of any other action with respect to, any individual contract or other arrangement under this Act with the private employer of such person or any corporation, joint stock company,

association, firm, partnership, or other business entity in the pecuniary profits or contracts of which such person has any direct or indirect interest.

(2) The exemption granted by subsection (a) of this section shall not, during the period of such appointment, employment, or utilization and the further period of two years after the termination thereof, extend to the prosecution or participation in the prosecution, by any person so appointed, employed, or utilized, of any claim against the Government involving any individual contract or other arrangement entered into pursuant to this Act concerning which the appointee had any responsibility during the period of such appointment, employment, or utilization.

Sec. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, including expenses of professional, clerical, and stenographic assistance. Such appropriations shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

Sec. 7. This Act shall not be deemed to invalidate any provision in any Act of Congress or Executive order vesting authority in the Commission of Fine Arts.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Pennsylvania opposed to the bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I certainly am not, but I demand a second.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Iowa opposed to the bill?

Mr. GROSS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] demands a second. Without objection a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks, and I ask unanimous consent that the gentlemen from New York [Mr. HALPERN and Mr. LINDSAY] have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD following my own. They are in favor of this legislation and are cosponsors.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H.R. 4172, is one of nearly 20 identical bills introduced on this subject. The history of the legislation, briefly, is that it was recommended initially by former President Eisenhower and has been recommended by the present administration. It has the support of President Kennedy and has had the support specifically and categorically of Vice President Nixon, among others.

The bill is not unusual in its scope or its purpose, which is to establish a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to undertake studies and make recom-



Public Law 87-351
87th Congress, S. 302
October 4, 1961

An Act

75 STAT. 772.

To amend the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577c-577h) is amended by deleting the proviso from section 1 (16 U.S.C. 577c) and by changing the figure in section 6 (16 U.S.C. 577h) thereof to read \$4,500,000. Funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Act shall remain available until expended.

Superior Na-
tional Forest,
Minn.
62 Stat. 568;
70 Stat. 328.

Approved October 4, 1961.

